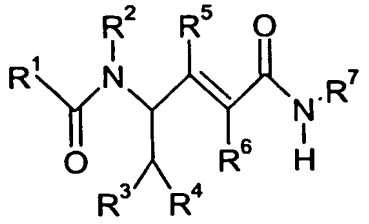
Claims

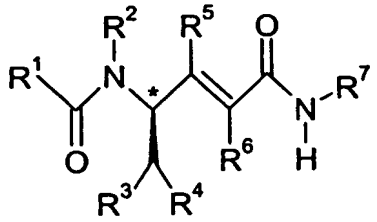
1. A method of treating urinary incontinence in a subject in need of such treatment that comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula I



I

in free form or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt,
wherein
$R^1$ is phenyl that is unsubstituted or is substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from the group halogen, $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy and $C_1$-$C_7$-alkoxy,
$R^2$ is hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl,
$R^3$ is hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl or phenyl that is unsubstituted or is substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from the group halogen, $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy and $C_1$-$C_7$-alkoxy,
$R^4$ is phenyl that is unsubstituted or is substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from the group halogen, $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy and $C_1$-$C_7$-alkoxy; or is naphthyl, 1H-indol-3-yl or 1-$C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl-indol-3-yl,
$R^5$ and $R^6$ are each independently of the other hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl, at least one of $R^5$ and $R^6$ being hydrogen, and
$R^7$ is $C_3$-$C_8$-cycloalkyl, D-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl or L-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl.

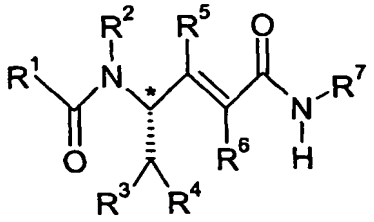
2. A method according to claim 1, in which the compound of formula I is of formula IA



IA

where * denotes the R configuration and $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$ and $R^7$ are as defined in claim 1.

3. A method according to claim 1, in which the compound of formula I is of formula IB



IB

where * denotes the S configuration and $R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$ and $R^7$ are as defined in claim 1.

4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which
$R^1$ is phenyl, 3,5-bistrifluoromethyl-phenyl or 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl,
$R^2$ is hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl,
$R^3$ is hydrogen or phenyl,
$R^4$ is phenyl, halo-phenyl, dihalo-phenyl, trihalo-phenyl, 2-naphthyl, 1H-indol-3-yl or 1-$C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl-indol-3-yl,
$R^5$ and $R^6$ are each independently of the other hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_7$-alkyl, at least one of $R^5$ and $R^6$ being hydrogen, and
$R^7$ is $C_5$-$C_7$cycloalkyl, D-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl or L-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl.

5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which
$R^1$ is 3,5-bistrifluoromethyl-phenyl,
$R^2$ is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl,
$R^3$ is hydrogen or phenyl,
$R^4$ is phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 3,4-dichloro-phenyl, 3,4-difluoro-phenyl, 3-fluoro-4-chloro-phenyl, 3,4,5-trifluoro-phenyl, 2-naphthyl, 1H-indol-3-yl or 1-methyl-indol-3-yl,
$R^5$ and $R^6$ are each independently of the other hydrogen or methyl, at least one of $R^5$ and $R^6$ being hydrogen, and
$R^7$ is cyclohexyl, D-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl or L-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl.

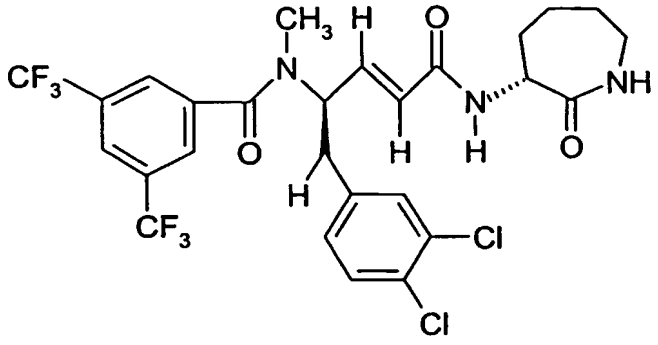
6. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which
$R^1$ is 3,5-bistrifluoromethyl-phenyl,
$R^2$ is hydrogen or methyl,
$R^3$ is hydrogen or phenyl,

$R^4$ is phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 3,4-dichloro-phenyl, 2-naphthyl, 1H-indol-3-yl or 1-methyl-indol-3-yl,

$R^5$ and $R^6$ are hydrogen, and

$R^7$ is cyclohexyl, D-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl or L-azacycloheptan-2-on-3-yl.

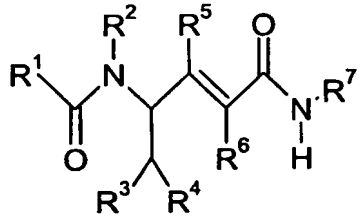
7. A method according to claim 1, in which the compound of formula I is a compound of formula



II

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, in which the urinary incontinence is urge incontinence, stress incontinence, mixed urge/stress incontinence or neurogenic incontinence.

9. The use of a compound of formula I



I

in free form or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of urinary incontinence.